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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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1. The city of Stry is located approximately 60 kilometers south of Lvov. As of 1944 it had a population of about 35 thousand. About thirty percent were of Ukrainian ethnic origin, thirty-five percent Jewish, thirty percent Polish and five percent of German ethnic origin.
2. One main street ran east and west thru the center of the city which was called 3rd-of-May (Tretove Myna). This street was about 10 meters wide and asphalt surfaced. Another main street called Koliyva ran north and south also through the center of the city and was two cars wide. Bregybilska street which started in the center of the city ran in a northwest direction to Bregybukh. Lvivska street which was asphalt surfaced and two cars wide ran north to Lvov.
3. The numbering system of the streets was as follows: When travelling on the main street from south to north the numbers on the right hand side were even. For example -2-4-6-8-10 etc. Odd numbers were on the left side -1-3-5-7-9 etc.
4. When travelling west on Tretove Myna street from the center of the city the even numbers were on the right hand side. When travelling east from the center of the city the even numbers were again on the right hand side. Each house in Stry and in the suburban areas had a tablet tacked on to the front of the house indicating the name of the street and the house number.
5. The only means of transportation in the city were horses and wagons, bicycles and horse-drawn buggies (fiyachas).
6. A railroad station was located in the northeast section part of the city near Koliyva street. Near the railroad station there was a roundhouse and a repair depot where they repaired locomotives and built new freight cars.

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7. Railroad traffic thru Stry was both passenger and freight. There were about four passenger trains that ran daily from Stry southwest in the direction of Mikasovo to the summer resorts in the Carpathian mountains. There were about five passenger trains per day that ran from Bregodych to Stry in addition to two electric trains which also came from Bregodych via Stry and up north to Ivov. These electric trains were used by the wealthy class of people, business men and government officials and travelled as fast as 75 miles per hour.
8. There were about 8 passenger trains daily going from Ivov to Stry via Nikolaev (Nikolaev). There were about 5 passenger trains a day going from Stanialov via Dolina to Stry. There were two passenger trains per day going from Stry to Chodorov. Freight trains carrying lumber passed through Stry coming from the Carpathian mountains.
9. The terrain surrounding Stry was flat. The main products raised were wheat and oats. Products such as wheat, oats, lumber, flour and gravel were exported. The hills and mountains began near the village of Synovishko which was about 20 kilometers southwest of Stry.
10. The city had two Roman Catholic churches. One was located in the center of the city near a large market place and the other was located near the railroad station. There were two Greek Catholic churches. One was located near the railroad station and the other was in the southern section part of the city. The city also had a synagogue which was in the center of the city.
11. Homes in the center of the city were built of brick. The homes in the suburban area were built of wood. The average house had from four to five rooms. Most of the houses were heated and lit by kerosene. It was cheaper to burn kerosene than electricity because the area west of Stry about 20 kilometers contained oil wells and gas was piped into Stry. In Stry [redacted] street lights burned continuously both day and night.
12. Homes in the center of Stry had their WC's inside and the suburban homes had WC's outside. Water for cooking and washing was procured from outside water wells.
13. The city had special units that hauled the garbage from the homes which were in the center of the city and taken to the city dump. The suburban homes either buried their garbage or fed it to the pigs and dogs.
14. The Stry River was east of the city. It was narrow and could be crossed on foot. It flows down from the Carpathian mountains. Fishing was done by fishing pole, nets or by hand. The river contained trout, carp and crabs. During the spring season the river would overflow the banks and get very deep due to the thawing of the snow in the Carpathian mountains. The river would also be deep and overflow in fall during the heavy rains. During these seasons rafts were used to carry horses and people.
15. The temperatures in the summer went as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The air in this area was very dry. In winter the temperatures went down to about 35 degrees Centigrade.
16. There were five large flour mills in Stry and three large lumber mills. The lumber mills were located south of the city on the Stry River. During a season each flour mill employed about 150 persons. Each lumber mill employed about 200 persons having a all year season.
17. There was one large lumber mill in Synovishko that employed about 750 persons.
18. There was a very large factory in Chodorov which was northwest of Stry about 40 kilometers that made sugar out of sugar beets. This factory made the best grade of sugar in the Ukraine. There was also a large meat and processing plant in Chodorov which exported bacon and lard [redacted]

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19. About 20 kilometers south of Stry in Haloshev there was a plant that processed salt. There were many salt beds in this area. The Soviets exported this salt to Moscow and brought back a inferior type of salt. There were also about 20 small leather shops in Haloshev which processed, tanned and made various types of leather skins for shoes and boots.
20. An electrical plant was situated in the northeast section part of the city near Haloshev street.
21. There was a large military camp which contained many barracks located in the western section part of the city on the Przegibalska road.
22. On the northern outskirts of Stry there was a steel bridge for trains and a viaduct. Another steel bridge was on the northwest outskirts of Stry.
23. A large hospital was located in the western section part of the city near Przegibalska street. The hospital contained about 700 beds.
24. The city had four buildings which were used for movies (Kinos). One was the Ukrainian National Kino which was located in the center of the city. Another was (Sokol) the Polish National Kino. The third was the German Hall and the fourth was called the Edison, after Thomas Edison.
25. A commercial school was located near the Sokol kino. A girls' private gymnasium school and a state controlled gymnasium were located in the center of the city.
26. A jail and courthouse was in the center of the city on Trutova Maysa street. It was a three-story brick building. The jail was in the rear of the courthouse. The jail had about 45 cells and each cell could hold from 2 - 5 inmates.

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